NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

clock before it was filled. The stage and galleries were gay with the plumage of the ladies. mong the spectators. Every seat was filled. There were 12,000 persons present. Prince sopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, en-red the hall about 10%. He was conducted to the platform and placed in a front seat. He wore a suit of light gray and carried a cane and fan. Among his suite were H. Collins, K. C. k, the Hon. H. Yorke, and Col. McNeill, Equerry to the Queen. The Prince was introduced to many distinguished gentlemen. Gen. Robinen of New York took a seat at his side. There were slight cheers from the spectators when Gen. Sheridan was introduced to him. The Prince shows the Guelph blood, and resembles the pictures of his mother. Gen. Sheridan conrersed with him for some minutes.

His Royal Highness was hardly seated before my Lord Roscoe strode into the hall. He came rn the aisle, bowing and smiling, and stroking his exquisitely-pointed Venetian beard. Strange as it may seem, Roscoe's princely air drew out more imperial applause than the princely blood of England. Garfield entered the hall as Mr. Hoar was about to call the Conrention to order, and was loudly cheered. The Chair kept rapping his desk with the Lincoln tacking down a carpet. The Rev. Dr. Little of icago prayed for sixty-two seconds, and Mr. Hoar declared that the Convention was ready

Then Mr. Conkling straightened himself and 2rrew a firebrand into the Convention by the introduction of a resolution pledging the delegates to support the nominee. There was deep tlence as the Secretary, in a full, round voice,

elegate is bound in honor to support the nomines of this convention, whoever that may be, and no one should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

Mr. Hale of Maine was on his feet at the head of his delegation. He looked at Conkling like light-weight at a heavy-weight champion. The resolution was received with prolonged cheering. The Chair recognized Mr. Hale and inquired what was his purpose. The confusion was so great that Hale knew it was futile to attempt to make himself heard, with his voice eracked and strained in yesterday's conflict. He stood still and never took his eyes off Conkling. Quiet restored, he requested that the resolution be again read. It was done. Hale sounted his seat and began deliberately, carefully husbanding his voice:

Mr. Chairman, I take it that a Republican Convention does not need to be instructed as to its duty. The first and underlying principle that governs it and the party it represents is to sleet whoever may be named over the Demo-We come here zealous for our favorites and determined to use every honorable means to achieve success. But I have yet to hear any expression from any delegate which could be construed as disloyal to the party he represents." Mr. Hale concluded with a thrust at Mr. Conkling, saying that he trusted that the friends of the candidate supported so sealously by the distinguished gentleman from New York would accord as hearty a support to the nominee of this Convention as the friends of other candidates.

It was evident that Blaine's friends were taken by surprise. They thought that a trap of some kind was set for them. There was no time for consultation, but they fell into line and supported Conkling's resolution earnestly.

Augustus Brandages of Connecticut, the great harmonizer, who produced such discord in the Blaire camp yesterday, was not only on his feet but on his bench also before Hale sat down. He throw his arms wildly in the air and strained his leather lungs, shouting, "Mr. Chairman!" He was recognized. "I think," he began, "this resolution does not require advocacy. I simply arise to demand that the roll of States be called, in order that we may emphasize its adoption with all the formalities."

The Chair sat down on Brandagee by quietly remarking that he should proceed in the regular way. He would not direct the roll of States to be called at the request of an individual deleof yeas came a few scattering nays. They appeared to come from the rear of the hall. Mr. Conkling was on his feet. "I beg to ask," he said. "that the roll of States be called." He

'Call the roll," shouted delegates from every

part of the floor.
"Let us know who the delegates are that vote

No," said Conkling again, as he straightened himself up and looked at the Maine delegation. "I will take the pleasure of the Convention." said the imperturbable Chairman, "Shall the

roll of States be called?"
"Aye," shouted the Convention. "The Secretary will call the roll of States."

"Alabama," began the Secretary.

The Chairman of that delegation said: "I desire time, Mr. Chairman, to canvass the delegates from Alabama." A moment later he said: Alabama is a unit on this question. She votes 20 yeas."

There was only one delegate from South Carolina present; he wished his vote recorded yea." It was done. There was no interruption of the uniform response of yeas till West Vir-ginia, which delegation is seated in front and to the left of the stage, was reached. The Chairman of that delegation responded when his State was called: "West Virginia votes 5 year and 3 nays." There was silence for an instant, sed then came a storm of hoots and hisses.
"Put them out!" "Put them out!" shouted

the multitude. The roll-call was resumed. Wisconsin and the Territories were called, and the result of the rote was announced. The three nays were again hissed.

Mr. Conkling was recognized by the Chair. "I wish to offer a resolution," he began, " which I will hereafter reduce to writing. In the mean

Mme I will state its substance:

Beselved. That the delegates who have voted no on this peti-call do not deserve to have and have forfelted their votes in this Convention. At that moment Conkling's resolution undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of the Conven-tion. The Imperialists had almost successfully executed a brilliant flank movement. Every-where about this city are placards announcing that Grant's nomination means Republican de-feat. The faseads of Blaine have coolly and de-liberately said that Grant could not earry Ohio and Illinois. The Imperialist orators in all likely speeches to State delegations and at mass meetings dwelt upon these things, and declared

GRANT'S STRENGTH TESTED.

PROOFS THAT HE WILL RECEIVE LESS

THAN 300 VOTES ON THE

FIRST BALLOT.

The Anti-Imperinitate Securius 449 on a Test
Question of Admitting the Contestants from
Alabama—Consiling Threwing a Firebrand
into the Convention by Demanding that the
Delegates Fiedge Support to the Naminee—
His Freponal to Fject Three Delegates
Was Objected Bissed Down-Siew Progress
Made-A Great Effort by John A. Legan.
CHICAGO, June 4.—Beaten in the preliminary skirmishas in committee, checkmated in the temporary and permanent organization of the Convention, and nearly outfanked by the
action of the delegates on Gen. Sharpe's subBrought face to face with the true Republicans
by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials. That committee had been in session nearly forty hours. The fight among the contestants had been most wearisome, and the exhausted members of the committee appeared in their seats this morning with feverish eyes and pallid faces. They had
Sinished their work at 3 A. M.
George Washington was the first delegate to enter the hall this morning, and it was 11 o'clock before it was filled. The stage and gallberies were gay with the plumage of the ladies.

The turn would zendously labor for his election. The purp was to smoke out some tesmine to some delegates. Simple with the true stage of Grant was to smoke out some to some delegates. They had a filled the provide the imprise to some the filled that the was of Grant was to smoke out some to some delegates. They had shing the delicates, also in the stage and a first whole a should be been in a sensition of the convention. He had filled that he had been in a sensition of the committee had been in seession nearly forty hours. The fight among the contestants had been most wearly the provide the mational Republican nominee. But the fell that there was principle in this question. He had imprise the convention and agree beforehand that whatever might be done by it should have his endorsement. He always incleded to guard his own exc

pearance favorably impressed the audience. Before he sat down the current was running in his favor.

Brandagee, the nutmeg harmonizer, did not suffer this opportunity to throw his Blains friends into confusion to pass. Frye of Maine had left the platform, endeavoring to raily the Maine delegates in opposition to Conkling's resolution. He found them all, except Hale, in favor of it. In the mean time Brandagee was tearing a passion to tatters and howling for the summary condemnation of the West Virginia rebels. He did not want them expelled from the Convention. They deserved in his judgment more exquisitely cruel punishment. He would have them remain in the hall; indeed, he would have them, if necassary, forcibly kept there to witness its proceedings, but upon every roll call he would require the Secretary to announce that A. W. Campbell, A. J. Busby, and S. P. McCormick of West Virginia were not entitled to vote.

roll call he would require the Secretary to announce that A. W. Campbell, A. J. Busby, and S. P. McCormick of West Virginia were not entitled to vote.

Mr. McCormick of West Virginia spoke for himself. He avowed himself one of the three dissentients, not because he did not expect to support the nominee of the Convention, for he did intend to do that, no matter who he should be. He was as good a Republican as the gentleman from New York, and, whereas the latter made only one speech for the nominee of the last National Republican Convention, he (McCormick) made 100. He opposed the resolution only because it declares that men are unfit to sit in the Convention if they differ from other members of it.

Mr. McCormick's hit at Conkling was loudly applauded. He was followed by a negro delegate from Tennessee named Young, who thought that no Southern Republican ought to be allowed to go back on the party. Unless a man has the pluck to stand by the party, light or wrong, he has no business there. The Republican party was the party of liberty. He understood liberty to mean to support liberty. Unless Republicans of the North, of the East, and of the West stand to the shoulders and to the backs of Southern Republicans, the South will go Democratic every time. He wanted the gentlemen from West Virginia to defins them selves. If they were satisfactory, let them remain, but we want to know what is the matter with them.

The irrepressible Brandagee shouted that he wanted to make a point of order. The Chair wanted to know what the point was. The great harmonizer began to ask Mr. Campbell a series of questions, and the Chair declared him out of order.

"I know I am." said Brandagee," but I wanted

harmonizer began to ask Mr. Campbell a series of questions, and the Chair declared him out of order.

"I know I am," said Brandagee," but I wanted to ask a few questions."

"You are out of order and will take your seat," curity retorted the Chair.

Mr. Frye of Maine by this time had found a champion for the West Virginia rebela. It was Gen. Garfield of Ohio. He came down the main aisle, and stood upon a bench just in the rear of the New York delegation. He said he feared the Convention was about committing a grave error. He would state the case. Every delegate save three had voted for a resolution, and the three gantlemen who had voted against it had risen in their places and stated that they expected and intended to support the nominee of the Convention, but that it was not, in their judgment, a wise thing at this time to pass the resolution which all the rest of the delegates had voted for. Were they to be disfranchised because they thought so? Cries of No, no."! That was the question. Was every delegate to have his republicaniem inquired into before he was allowed to vote? Delegates were responsible for their votes, not to the Convention, but to their constituents. [Cheers.] He himself would never. In any Convention, vote against his judgment. He regretted that the gentlemen from West Virginia had thought it beat to break the harmony of the Convention by their dissent. He did not know those gentlemen nor their affiliations, nor their relations to the candidates. If this Convention expelled these men, then the Convention would have to purge itself at the end of every vote, and inquire how many delegates who had voted 'No' should go out. (Cheers.) He trusted that the gentleman from New York would withdraw his resolution and let the Convention proceed with its business.

A round of applause followed Garfield's speeck. The tide had turned, Mr. Pixley of California moved to lay Conkling's resolution on the table.

"I beg to have the roll called," promptly demanded Conkling.

The Chairman would not gratify Mr. Con

REAL WORK BEGUN.

The First Skirmish Over the Credentials Com-

After Mr. Conkling had withdrawn his resolution. Prince Leopold and attendants withdrew. Gen. Sheridan accompanied them across the platform, and gave his Royal Highness a parting shake of the hand. The gallories burst into applause.

The Chair then warned the vast multitude

that the galleries would be cleared if their occupants did not bear themselves becomingly. He mentioned the hisses that interrupted the debate on the resolution affecting the delegation from West Virginia, and said that yesterday he was shocked to hear one of the most il-iustrious soldiers of his country (Gen. Logan) hissed from the galleries. Citizens of Chicago and others occupied the galleries only by the courtesy of the National Committee, and he asked their aid in suppressing any unseemly demonstrations. Unless this was given, th galleries would certainly be cleared. The Chair

demonstrations. Unless this was given, the galleries would certainly be cleared. The Chair then asked whether the Committee on Credendials was ready to report.

Gen, Sewell of New Jersey replied that he thought that the report was in shape, but that Omar B. Conger of Michigan, Chairman of the committee was absent. He suggested that the reports from the Committee on Bules be read in the absence of Mr. Conger, and action postponed until the Convention had received and sitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, This was done.

Mr. Hoar called Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi to the chair. As the burly, darkskinned gentleman crossed the platform he was greeted with generous applause. His hair is short, black and glossy, and firmly kinked. The applause, however, was not so hearty as to foreshadow a Vice-Presidential boom, and the ten candidates from the New York delegation looked slock and happy.

Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, ascended the platform, and the Secretary read the report of his committee. The one which forbids any unit rule was received with applause. Mr. Garfield said he did not understand that these rules were now up for discussion, but only for information. The only change from the Year now up for discussion, but only for information. The only change from the rules of 1876 were vorbal merely, or effected their rearrangement in more convenient order, except that the committee had added to what was now numbered as rule & a provision clearly and explicitly embodying the uniform precedents of all previous Republicae Conventions to the manner of taking the vote of the States that are divided.

Gen. Garfield, then left the platform amid the choors of those who were trying to head him toward the White House. Gen, George H. Bharpe then sent up the minority report, It was signed by the delegates on that committee from Alabama. Arkaneas, Florids, Kentucky, Mischesiph, Miscouff, Men Tork, Teanessee,

Virginia, Illinois, and Colorado, recommending the adoption of rule 8 (being rule 6 of the Convention of 1876), in the same language as 1876, as follows:

In the record of votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be annunced by the Chairman and in case the vote of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Quairman shall annuances the number of votes cast for any tandidate, or for or against any proposition.

state, territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Quairman shall annusces the ambier of votes cast for any tandidate, or for or against any proposition.

The minority express the belief that the addition made by the majority of the committee is unwise, that it tends to invite discussion which might not otherwise be forced on the Convention; that for the protection of the rights of individual members, it is unnecessary, and that it gratuitously, and in advance, casts an imputation on the Chairman of the delegations.

Mr. Hoar then resumed the chair, and Benator Bruce returned to his seat among the Missisaippi delegates, where he was warming greeted by white colleagues. The Chair announced that the Committee on Crodentials would be ready to report within half an hour, and action on the report of the Committee on Rules would, therefore, be deferred. The band struck up a lively air, and the delegates voluntarily took a recess. Long John went forth. Tom Murphy, Gen. Arthur, and others visited their friends on the platform. Long John wors a fuzzy white waisteent, and propped himself with a cane thicker than a gas-pipe. Its head was as black and nearly as large as the head of one of the Georgia delegates. Long John was greeted with derisive cheers and laughtor. Tom Murphy wore a white cravat, and was sevidently mistaken for a Campbellite clergyman. Mr. Conger appeared on the platform a little before 20 clock, NewYork time, and the multitude awaited his report in silence, Mr. Conger apologizing for the length of time they had been committee to detain the Convention and explaining its necessity. They had been continuously and laboriously engaged in their duties ever since they were appointed, with the exception of a recess of three or four hours. The many questions before them had been discussed with candor and frankness and settled without dispute in the committee as to their action, no matter how much they differed as to the errits.

Bir-voiced Rogers, a secretary, then read the report.

designates. Long John was greeted with derivative dever and harden. To mitter a work of the company of the comp

Imperialists were being hauled over the coals, and Conking smiled sardionically while listening to the reading of the conclusions of the committee.

The minority report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted by Powell Clayton of Arkanasa. It controverts the statements of the majority report. It is of unusual length, and is overfreighted with verblage. It is signed by the Imperialists on the committee, all of whom favor the retention of their besthren on the Alabama. Pennsylvania, and Illinois delegations, and the admission of the Royalists from Louisiana, Kansas, and Utah. An hour was spent in reading the report. The reading was so monotonous that the hum of conversation almost drowned the voice of the Secretary. Logan alone of all the delegates listened intentity. Conkling sent Arthur on an election-eering tour. Garfield and Gov. Foster of Ohlo were as placid as prize babies, and Frye, Chandler, and Hale impatiently awaited the opening of the fight. But one loud cheer marked the reading of the report. It followed a fulsome reference to Grants candidacy. The report was written by the Hon. Emory A. Storrs. It was as long as one of A. H. Stophens's letters, and four times as dry. Even the truly good Deacon Richard Smith of Cincinnati went to sleep whilegit was being read. The negro delegates followed his example, and were occasionally prodded to a sense of duty by their active white brethren. The minority agreed with the majority in favoring the admission of the Warmoth delegation and the four Imperialists from Kansas. The Warmoth delegation are two for Biaine, six for Sherman, and eight for Grant.

There was a long dispute as to the order of action over the report of the committee, but the Convention finally adopted that part of the report unanimously recommended, and agreed to consider the contests in Alabama, Illinois, West Virginia, and Utah in their order. Before this was done, Gen. Logan objected to that part of the unanimous report that referred to the four delegates at large from Illinois. He said

ceived the communications regarding the four delegates at large, and had unanimously voted that there was no ground of contest in their case.

"Then," roared Logan, "I wouldflike to know by what rule this Convention assumes to vote on the rights of the Illinois delegates at large to their seats." He spoke of the report of the committee as an additional outrage upon the delegates from Illinois. Not only had they been refused regular tickets of admission to the Convention, but the National Committee had to be called together to depose the men who had refused them tickets. Illinois asked only the treatment of other States. No committee had a right to ask the Convention to vote on his title to his seat unless it was contested. The General spoke with vehemence, and was loudly cheered.

Gen. Sharpe of New York moved to strike from the report all reference to the Illinois delegates at large.

Mr. Conger bulled down his white waistocat and threw back the lapel of his swallowtail. He regretted that Gen. Logan could have assumed that the committee had reflected upon either his fame, honor, or integrity. The committee had passed upon the name and credentials of every man in the Convention, from the lifted up delegate to the unknown ones from the wilds of the South. Laughter.] Objections to the rights of many members to seats were sent to the committee, and they would have been recreant to their duty if they had not considered these objections. The committee would have desgraced fusel if, in the face of written objection, if had not reported that Gen. Logan had a right to his seat the would make no apology to the Gonvention; he would make no apology to the gonvention.

delegates at large from Illinois alone were mentioned in the report of the committee.

John Cessan of Pennsylvania, an Imperialist member of the committee, said that it was because no objection had been offered to the seating of other delegates at large. The objection in the case of Illinois simply asked that the seats of the delegates at large be declared vacant, and the name of no man was suggested as entitled to the seats.

Then," said den Logan, "if the committee decided the memorial to be rubbish, why did they mention the names of the Illinois delegates at large in their report?"

Mr. Cessan replied that the committee simply reported that the charge against the Illinois delegates at large was unfounded.

Gen. Logan again claimed that the committee had no right to make a distinction between the Illinois delegates at large and similar delegates.

Here Gen. Sharpe withdrew his motion to strike out that part of the report referring to the Illinois delegates at large, with the understanding that it should be renewed when Mr. Conger's proposition to detail the order of action on the report was considered.

Mr. Conger's proposition was then adopted, which was to agree to all that the committee had unanimously recommended and to onsider the conjects in Alabama, Illinois, West Virginia and Utah in their regular order. The part of the report unanimously recommended by the committee was next adopted. This admitted the Warmoth or Custom House delegation from Louisiana and placed four Imperialists on the delegation from Kansas.

Gen. Sharpe then renewed his motion as an amendment to the report of the committee.

The Chair said that the proposition should be to recommit the report to the committee.

The Chair said that the proposition should be to recommit the report to the committee to strike out all reference to the Illinois delegates at large.

This ruling brought on a parliamentary fight.

Mr. Hoar answered that the amendment striking out all reference to the Illineis delegates
at large in the report of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted.
Gen. Butterworth said that he and others had
not voted because they did not understand the
question. He was opposed to striking anything
from the record.
The Chair said that any one who had voted

under a misapprehension could move to re-consider the vote.

Gen. Butterworth said he would not consume any more time, and the vote was allowed to stand as announced.

Senator Bruce of Mississippi then moved for a recess until 7 o'clock, and it was carried.

ANOTHER TEST FOTE.

This Time the Imperialists Get 806 Only, to 449 for the Anti-Imperialists.

The result of the skirmishing during the day was encouraging to the Imperialists. They had actually gained four votes by the admission of the Kansas contestants. The Louisiana delegation were tied, and its admission was a net gain to neither faction. The adoption of Gen. Sharpe's amendment striking out of the report of the Committee on Credentials the ref-

moved that debate on the Alabama contests be restricted to forty minutes, to be divided equally. The Chairman of the Alabama delegation begged for half an hour for his side, but Gen. Harrison refused to accept his suggestion. Gen. Harrison's resolution was adopted.

The question then before the Convention was whether that part of the misority report relating to the Alabama contests should be substituted for the majority report.

Mr. Conger, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, opened the debate. "The Alabama case in a nutshell," said he, "is that the contestants we support were elected by the delegates from the districts to the State Convention. They were not given credentials by the Convention because they would not pledge themselves in uniting to vote for Grant." He contended that the question involved was the right of district sepresentation. He awaited with anxiety the vote on these cases because upon their settlement by the Convention depends the life of the Republican party. This brief and cogent statement was loudly applauded.

Powell Clayton, Chairman of the part of the committee that adopted the minority report, and he thought the Chairman of the Alabama delegation knew more about it than he did, and he yielded to him, Mr. Turner, the Chairman, then presented his case. During his remarks Mr. Conkling and Mr. Boutwell were in close consultation. He said that the delegates were chosen by district delegates to the State Convention, the same as the district delegates in New York were elected. He claimed that the district delegates had the power only to nominate, and the State Couvention alone has the power to give them a title. He claimed that in the case of the Seventh District the vote for delegates in the district course was at it, and that the contestant's credentials stands on a proxy vote onst by Gov. Smith without the authorization of its owner. A letter from the absent member of the caucus was read to the Convention to aubstantiate the statement.

Gen. Ben. F. Tracy of Brooklyn, for the Imperi

Gen. Ben. F. Tracy of Brooklyn, for the Imporialists, used up the twenty minutes given the sitting delegates.

Gen. Bateman of Ohlo, on behalf of the majority of the committee, said that this case was similar to those in Illinois and other States. It involved the right of the Congressional districts to elect their delegates. There was no usurpation of their authority by the Republican State Convention of Ohlo. It would not have been tolerated. In this case the Alabama State Convention assumed the right not only to instruct the district delegates, but to supplant them by delegates of their own choosing. The facts in Rapier's case show that the action of the Convention was most arbitrary and offensive. He was elected a delegate from his district, and the Convention assumed the right to relieve him because he could not give a written consent within twenty-four hours to vote for Grant. He treated the request with the contempt it deserved. He said that it might take twenty-five hours to answer it, and therefore he would not answer it at all. (Cheere.)

Mr. Farrar of Michigan explained why the Michigan delegation intended to vote for the majority report. Their Convention was aimost unanimous against Gen. Grant, but there was one delegate who favored Grant. He was the choice of his district, and while they might have left him off and made their delegation unanimous, they respected the right of district representation. They would continue to do so here.

Mr. Parsons, a negro delegate from Alabama, and, as he announced himself, a friend of Grant, advocated the majority report. He said he intended to vote for Grant, but the action of his Saite Convention was too much like the course of the Southern Democrats toward Republicans. The Grant negro was loudly cheered. Time was up. Mr. Boutwell, after a protracted conference with Senator Conkline, offered as a substitute with Senator Conkline, offered as a substitute with Senator Conkline offered as a substitute

The Grant negro was loudly cheered. Time was up.

Mr. Boutwell, after a protracted conference with Senator Conkiling, offered as a substitute for the pending question that the usages of the different States as to the method of electing delegates to National Conventions be considered in determining the contested seats. The Chair ruled it out of order. The question was then taken on Powell Clayton's motion to substitute the minority report on the Alabama contestants for the report of the majority. The roll was called, and the motion was lost by a vote of 306 to 449.

called, and the motion was lost by a vote of 306 to 449.

The vote in detail by States is an indication of the strength of Grant in the Convention as it stood before any contested case was settled. The vote was as follows:



The result of the vote blanched the faces of the Imperialists. It settled the question of the sense of the Convention as to the right of the Republicans in Congressional districts to select their delegates without having them bitted by State Republican Conventions. The constitution State Republican Conventions. The consciences of a few Imperialists would not allow them to vote against this question, and this made it apot a few imberialists would not allow them to yote against this question, and this made it appear that their leaders had lost ground since the vote drawing the lines on Thursday. The Alabama sitting delegates really voted on the question through their alternates, whose seats were uncontested. The Imperialists lost 3 votes in Indiana, 5 in Massachusetts, 1 in Minnesota, 1 in Mississippi, 5 in North Carolina, 3 in Ohio, 6 in Vermont, 1 in Virginia, and 1 in Wisconsin. The announcement of the vote was received with wild cheering. The report of the majority of the committee on the Alabama case was then adopted without a roll call, and the three Imperial usurpers from Alabama were noticed to turn their seats over to their rightful owners. The Illinois usurpers saw the writing on the wall. Their case came next.

I. V. Querreis of Wisconsin moved that in considering the Illinois contested cases one hour be allowed for debate, to be divided equally between the contestants and the sitting delegates or those delegates who might appear for them.

Mr. Boutwell again moved his resolution as a substitute.

Mr. Conger made the point of order that the

them.

Mr. Boutwell again moved his resolution as a substitute.

Mr. Conger made the point of order that the substitute was not germane to the pending question. It involved more than was embraced in the question which was before the Convention, namely, the Illinois contested seats.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Boutwell then asked if the motion to limit debate on the Illinois cases was debatable. The Chair said it was, and thereupon the Massachusetts imperialist, in a long speech, reviewed their side of the case. He was followed by Mr. Conger. He did not object to debate. He wanted it. The majority report could not be weakened by what any man might say against it. The majority of the committee had turned the burning light of careful incurry upon the subject, and they knew what they were about.

Gen. Logan opposed the proposition to limit debate. He used the time to argue his case. Illinois, he said, had followed her usual custom in electing her delegates by State Convention. Every State had its own manner of selecting delegates. We do not put our clutches on Maine, 'he said, pivoting on his seat, and shaking his hand at Mr. Free, 'and why do you put your clutches on us?' There was a wave of applause from the Imperialists. He inferred that the secret of the interference was a wish to secure the success of a particular candidate.

"Gentlemen," said he, "if you can beat the

one gain to neither faction. The adoption of Gen. Sharpe's amendment striking out of the report of the Committee on Credentials the reference to the four delegates at large from Hitney and the committee on Credentials the reference to the four delegates at large from Hitney and the committee on Credentials the reference to the four delegates at large from Hitney and the committee on the current of Imperialism.

The hall was lighted at night by twenty-four immense rings of gas jets. Gen. Garfield and Senator Conkling were enthusiastically saluted when they entered. Conkling gracefully sauntered down the alsie, shaking hands with members of the Kentucky and other delegations. A thousand lorgesties were levelled at him, and there were a flutter among the ladies as he took his seat.

Boutwell and Conkling had an earnest consultation, which was interrupted at 8:20, New York time, when Chairman Hoar began to drive that wither 1 more of the Committee and the contest of the Committee o

which time the whole subject of the Illinois contests was to be discussed. I adopted without opposition.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Bebate Begun Just Before Midnight-The Points in the Case. Mr. Conger opened for the majority of the Committee on Credentials. It was supererogation—no better presentation of the case than Wm. E. Chandler made in the report which he drew for the committee. Mr. Conger made a good point when he said that it was more important for a National Republican Convention to settle the question as to the rights of it was to select a candidate for President of the eustom in selecting delegates in the State of Convention at Springfield. He said the report Convention at Springfield. He said the roport of the majority of the committee was correct in principle and practice, and it should be sustained.

During his speech Senator Conkling was moving up and down the aisle conferring with his friends.

Gen. Raum, the Chairman of the Springfield Convention, spake for the sitting members as a

During his speech Senator Conkling was moving up and down the alsie conferring with his friends.

Gen. Raum, the Chairman of the Springfield Convention, spoke for the sitting members as a member of the Committee on Credentials. He had actually considered the legality of his own action at Springfield, and as a member of the Illinois delegation he was about to vote against the rights of the delegates whose seats were usurped by the order of the Imperial State Convention. Gen. Raum is well fed, and resembles Col. Chas. S. Speneer in tactics, personal appearance, and elequence. The rain was pattering on the roof when he began to speak. He said that the delegates were chosen by the Convention through a committee of one from each Congressional district. He cited precedents in Illinois from 1855 down to the present year, but was thrown on his beam-ends when Creed Haymond of California asked him whether, in the precedents named, the committees appointed by the State Conventions did not select delegates chosen by the Republican voters of the different Congress districts? He could not deny it.

Elilott Anthony, one of the majority report, asserting that Illinois conventions never have selected the delegates to nailonal conventions, and that all such delegates were selected the delegates to nailonal conventions, and that all such delegates were selected the delegates to nailonal conventions, and that all such delegates were selected invariably by Congressional district conventions. The gentleman (Mr. Raum) who preceded him, in making a different statement, stood before the country as a perverter of history. (Applause).

In the course of his speech Mr. Murphy of New York interposed with inquiry whether the speaker did not tell him (Mr. Murphy) the other day that on no account would he ever vote for Gen. Grant.

Mr. Anthony replied that he never said or thought such a thing. If Grant should be nominated here he would vote for him.

Mr. Storrs of Illinois followed for the sitting delegates in a pithy speech, frequently elici

State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States. The calls for 1868, 1872, and the call of 1864. The oal for the National Contressional the call of 1864. The stall for the National Contressional district, and four delegates at large form each Slate, purposely passed to and expressly adopt the languages of the earlier calls. This form of the languages of the earlier calls. This form of the languages of the earlier calls are from each Slate, purposely passed to and expressly adopt the languages of the earlier calls. This forms of the languages of the earlier calls are consideration of more approach, and was expressly intended to remove any doubt of the calls of these contrellants. The constitution of 1850 and 1850. It decided by a consideration of the calls of these Conventions from 1864 to 1865 while may be aument lead and of the proceeding conventions from 1864 to 1865 while may be aument lead and of the proceeding of the conventions from 1864 to 1865 while the second conventions from 1864 to 1865 while may be aument lead of the proceeding of the conventions from 1864 to 1865 while the second conventions from 1864 to 1865 while the second conventions from 1864 to 1865 while the second convention of the language of the call of these conventions. The language of the call of the convention of the language of the call of the convention of the language of the call of the convention of the language of the langua the call of 1864. The call for the National Convention of 1880, in inviting two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates at large from each

The Committee on Resolutions have not yet reported, but have agreed upon their work.

The platform rebearses the great benefits of R-publican rule to the country. It has restored solidity to national finances, lifted the credit of the country; has insured the prosperity of the future. It advocates popular education; adherences to Constitution; prohibition of use of public funds for sectarian schools; favors protection of American labor, commerce, and industries; denounces polygamy; renews obligations of the country to the Union solidiers; opposes unlimited Chinese immigration, and suggests Congressional modification of existing treaties to remedy the evil; commends the Hayes administration; arraigns the Democratic party, and holds it to be the duty of the Republicans to harmonize the whole country.

During the evening Chairman A. W. Campbell of the West Virginia delegation received a despatch from a large number of prominent Republicans of Wheeling, W. Va., congratulating him and his two fellow delegates for their firmness in supporting individual freedom of thought and speech, as shown in their voice on Conkling's resolution binding all the delegates in the Convention beforehand to support the choice of the Convention for President.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The excitement over the result at Chicago is at fever heat to-night. The different telegraph offices are posting bulletins of the proceedings, and crowds of politicians and Government clerks line the pavements patiently waiting for the news. The pavements patiently waiting for the news. The announcement of the result of the vote on the report of the Committee on Credentials in favor of scating the district delegates from Alabama was cheered by the friends of Grant as an indication that he was holding his strength. It is conceded on every hand that Grant's prospects for obtaining the nomination are lessening every hour. A telegram was received here tonight saying that the New York delegation had notified the proprietor of the Paimer that they should desire their rooms until next Tuesday night. This is considered an indication that no nomination will be made this week.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCILS.

Preparations for the National Convention-A. New Organization.

The sub-Executive Committee of the regular Democracy met in Irving Hall, yesterday, to make the preliminary arrangements for send-ing a large delegation of Democrats from this city to the Cincinnati Convention. Reports madelfrom the Assembly Districts showed that fully 1,500 Democrats will go to the Convention from this city, and the chairman of the com-mittee said that the counties in the State other than New York would send at least 1.000 men. John Fox, Hubert O. Thompson, Michael Norton, and Henry H. Portor were appointed a committee to provide transportation for those who go from this city. This committee will report to the aun-Executive Committee on Monday next. It is their intention to engage four special trains which shall start from this city for Cincinnation Thursday, June 17.

tion to engage four special to the start from this city for Cincinnation Thursday, June 17.

The Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday, June 9, and the General Committee on Friday, June 9, and the General Committee on Friday, June 11.

Fifty Democrates met in room 117, in the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, in response to the following invitation:

New York, June 1, 1880.

Dras Sin: You are invited to attend a meeting of Democrate of the county of New York, to be held on Friday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock, at room 117, Metropolitan Hotel, for the purpose of discussing a plan of organization of the Democratic voters of the county of New York for the campaign of 1889, on a basis of union on national lasues and caudidates. Your respectfully Thomas C. R. Ecc. Markett, Drain Horns.

Thomas C. R. Ecc. Markett, Drain Horns.

In behalf of the committee.

uproar partially dying away and then breaking out anew. Although the scene of excitement was continued for a longer time, it was clearly apparent that it was not participated in by so large a proportion of the audience as upon the occasion of Pixley's allusion to Blaine.

IThe debate is yet in progress as this edition of The Sun goes to press.]

REPRESENTATION BY DISTRICTS.

The Fall Text of the Committee Report Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, ex-Coroner Richard Flangara, 1901. Burns, It. C. Washner, John F. Berrigan, and Joseph P. McDonough, Alderman Nicholas Haughton, Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan, Peter Mitchell, John Carry, Thomas O'Callaghan, Robert B. Nooney William W. Cook, Dr. Thomas W. Cottman, Oscar H. Boerart and Bernard Ryan.

Ex-Senator Ecclesine was made temporary Chairman, and Donis Burns and William Burr were appointed to the majority report read on contested seats as relates to the question of single district representation. The committee says: An examination of the calls of Cenventions prior to 1880 confirms the correctness of the call for this Convention. The call for 1855 invited from each State three delegates from every Congressional district, and six delegates at large. The call for 1860 invited the sending from each State to two delegates from every Congressional district, and six delegates at large. The call for 1864 declared each State to be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States. The calls for 1868, 1872, and

CRUSHED BY A FIRE ENGINE

of Playing Children. Chemical Engine No. 5 is stationed in the book and ladder house at Eighth avenue and

A good man shares a good thing with his friends. The "Hub Pench," originally prepared for private eajoyment, is now bottled by the manufacturers, C. H. Graves & Sons, Buston, Mass., in immense quantities. It is made of the best materials, is, of delicious flavor, full strength, and the addition of leed lemonade or water gives an excellent punch all ready for use. It is sold by all leading grocers in New York, and is on draught at all sods fountains,—Ads.